HOYT'S THEATRE—S:30—Oh. Susannah! IRVING PLACE THEATRE—S:15—The Bat KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S:30—A V ER & HIAL'S S Vaudeville.

IM THPATRIS S:15 The Tree of Knowleds
ON SQUARE GARDEN-11 a. m. to 11 p.

Travellers Pair.

PARTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PLEASURE PALACE—1:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S-9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2. S. Buriesque.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—5:30—One Summer's Day.

14TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—Sweet Inniscarra.

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American Bronzes.

The productions of the eminent Sculptors, MacM. French, Proctor, Elwell and Bush-Brown, on exhibition in this country only at the establishment of

THEODORE B. STARR, Madison Square West. New York

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—One body was recovered by divers from the wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor; Captain-General Blauco called on Senator Proc-tor at his hotel. —— The County Council elector at his hotel. — The County Council elections were held in London. — A revolution is
ireported in Venezuela. — An epidemic of
"black blister" is reported in India. — It is
said that the British will occupy Wel-Hai-Wei
if Japan withdraws from that port. — The
Pope received congratulations upon the opening
of the twenty-first year of his Pontificate.

The University of Budapest conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters upon "Carmen Sylva,"

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: A resolution providing for an investigation of the murder of the negro postmaster at Lake City. S. C., was introduced and referred to committee; the Alaska Homestead bill was debated. — House: The Loud bill, amending the laws relating to second-class mail matter, was laid on the table by a vote of 162 to 119.

DOMESTIC .- Secretary Long denied reports DOMESTIC.—Secretary Long denied reports that the Maine Court of Inquiry had indicated that the destruction of the battle-ship was caused by an external explosion.— The presentation of testimony for the defence was finished in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies.— The unidentified body of one of the victims of the Maine disaster was buried with naval honors at Key West.— The Assembly passed the Blennial Sessions amendment to the Constitution, which had already passed the Senate.— Prominent New-Yorkers appeared at Albany in favor of Senator Brush's bill to reduce telephone rates.— Brush's bill to reduce telephone rates.

Yore of the provisions of the new Primary Reprint bill became known in Albany.

The Western rate war remains practically unchanged and Western roads are unable to agree to a proposition to restore the previous rates.

Skaguay is reported to be under martial law, and troops are enforcing order.

CITY .- Nathan Straus resigned as President of the Health Board, and Colonel Michael C. Mur-phy was appointed in his place. The Chamber of Commerce appointed its representatives on the State Commission to investigate th expenditures for canal improvements. \_\_\_\_\_ D.

N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, gave
further testimony at the court-martial of Captain Carter, United States Army, on charges of corruption, asserting that signatures on several checks offered in evidence were forged.

Dr. William M. Polk was chosen president of the Southern Society.

Senator Nussbaum, of Albany, talked to the New-York Credit Men's Association should be seen to the senator of the Southern Society. Association about his State Bankruptcy bill.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court,
vacated a subposna for the appearance of Willis

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest 44 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 40%.

The Tribune Almanac for 1898 is described by a multitude of American newspapers as without a superior as a book of statistical and political reference. There are no better judges. 25 cents a coby. postage paid.

TRANSCONTINENTAL COMMERCE

Puck's girdle round about the earth is being more than realized. A single link is lacking to the completion of one such belt of telegraphic wires. Several railroad lines cross the North American continent, connecting at each end with steamship lines that complete the circuit of the globe; and one railroad is nearly fin ished and another being surveyed across the Asian continent. Upon all these the nations look with equanimity. The prometion of travel, trade and communication for one is a benefit more or less direct to all. What does concern each individual nation is the disposition of its own internal and external commerce and the transit trade across its own dominions. That is the matter that appeals to the United States with special urgency to-day. Is this country to do its own domestic carrying, or let it be done by aliens? Is the great highroad of transcontinental trade and travel to cross the United States, or pass beyond its northern border?

Senator Elkips raised these questions at Washington on Wednesday, and in doing so, in a lucid and convincing manner, performed a National service. He showed that the Canadian transcontinental railroad is conducting a ruinous competition with United States railroads, in both transcontinental traffic and the domestic commerce of this Nation. The estimate that the Canadian road gets \$50,000,000 a year that should come to United States roads is well within bounds of moderation. And it is enabled to do this, how? By the receipt of enormous subsidies from the British Government, and by the operation of laws enacted by the United States Government which discriminate in favor of it and against the railroads of the United States. That is the literal fact. There is probably no comparable institution in the world that has received as many gifts, concessions, privileges and subsidies from the Government as has the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Its whole history is a record of subsidies, privileges-and are subjected to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law, their Canadian rival is exempted therefrom, and yet is permitted to compete freely with them in interstate commerce. In brief, an allen concern is permitted to do business in the United States without ent charges of the gas companies are an onamenability to United States law, A more illogical and inconsistent arrangement could not he devised. This country restricts its domestic carrying trade by sea, coastwise, to its own ves-Why should it not restrict its domestic carrying trade by land to its own railroads?

mium to foreign shipping to do its coastwise trade

There is no question of hostflity to Canada or to her transcontinental raffrond. The question is one of simple justice to the United States and its railroads and canals. If Canada has enough business to support her railroads, by all means let her have it, without grudging. But it is time to stop her from levying black mail upon United States roads and from taking their legitimate business away from them under cover of privileges which they do not enjoy. Blackmall is a harsh word, but no softer one adequately describes the demanding of a bonus of \$500,000 as the price of keeping the Canadian Pacific Railroad out of San Francisco for a single year. Yet in the face of that, the Canadian managers have the frigid effrontery to say that United States business is of no profit to them, and that they engage in it only as an accommodation to this country! The fact is, as every careful student of the case should know, that the Canadian road lives on the profits of its United States business, and if it were deprived of them it would speedily become bankrupt, in spite of its subsidies and exemption

The one argument worthy of consideration put forward by the United States friends of the Canadian railroads is that this unfair Canadian competition has forced down freight rates. and thus benefited the farmers of the Northwest. It is by no means certain that such is the case. But if it be, the argument is by no means conclusive. Perhaps the abolition of the Protective tariff would temporarily lower the prices of some goods to United States consumers, but in the end such action would be disastrous to the very people it was designed to benefit. Domestic competition, under Protection, will not fail to keep prices as low as they should be for the welfare of all, and the same would doubtless be true of the transportation lines. Let United States railroads be freed from the handicap of subsidized alien competition, the great internal waterway from the head of the Great Lakes to the port of New-York be made adequate to the demands of commerce, the extortionate elevator and other terminal charges here be abolished, and both ocean gateways of this harbor be made fit for the safe passage of any ship at any hour. Freight rates will be low enough then, and the United States will be confirmed in its place as a link in the great route of trade and travel round the globe.

PROVISIONS FOR DEFENCE DELAYED. President McKinley has frankly expressed his strong desire to place the country immediately in a state of full preparation for public defence in case of any need. Without prejudging the case of the Maine, and while waiting with honorable patience for the finding of the Court of Inquiry, the President holds that no possible contingency should find the Nation unprepared. The acts of the Administration, more loudly than any words, have declared that conviction

and purpose, and the loyal people, whether of one party or another, have honored the President's attitude, following his example of dignified and patient waiting because able to rest assured that needful preparations for public defence were not and would not be neglected. It seems strange to a patient people, though, to find that this most honorable course of the President does not meet with the vigorous and

prompt support which might be expected from the House of Representatives. Measures needed for the protection of the country even in ordinary times, and obviously most needed now. are delayed in the House as if there were some disposition to thwart the President's wishes. Everybody knows that there has been no difficulty whatever in obtaining prompt action in that body on measures of importance, and even when President Cleveland appealed to Congress on patriotic grounds the Republican House showed how promptly it could respond. It is therefore perplexing to find a most important bill, which has already passed without delay in the Senate, where delays are the rule, held up without action in the House by the objection of a few Democrats who wish to be patriotic only

when patriotism means the support of a Deme

cratic administration.

The bill to provide men to man the fortifications and work the guns which Congress authorized years ago cannot be called an emergency measure. It ought to have been passed long ago, so that the men could have been trained to handle the new modern guns as soon as they were ready and to care for the fortifications provided by acts of Congress. The proposal to enlist a small number of men for that purpose has been urged upon Congress by the Army authorities for years, and met practically no objection in the Senate, passing February 22 with brief debate, 52 to 4, many Democrats voting for it. Its delay in the House, men begin to reason, cannot well be explained upless Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and Chairman Boutelle, all from Maine, are inclined to prevent its passage for reasons which the pub-He does not understand. Rarely has there been difficulty in getting reported quickly a measure deemed important by the President or by loyal people, and never has the Republican majority

delay such a measure. The leaders from Maine have deserved high honor, and it is not conceivable that the disaster to the Maine has deprived them of vigor or of patriotic spirit. Suggestions in Democratic papers that they wish to embarrass the Presi dent are unjust to men who have given him in other matters hearty support. Even the suggestion that increased expenditures may be reeisted through desire to prove that the Dingley law provided a sufficient revenue has just been put aside by the actual surplus realized in Feb ruary. Measures needful for the public defence, calling for expenditures from the ample reserve already lying idle in the Treasury, cannot be reasonably opposed on such a ground. The country heartily supports the Speaker and Chairman Dingley in their efforts for greater economy wherever recent extravagance makes economy desirable. But it has every reason to expect that they will not hesitate to provide without delay or over-strict limitation all the money

permitted partisan opposition by Democrats to

needed for the public safety in any emergency.

GAS AND TELEPHONES. It is a matter of common knowledge that the actual cost of making gas has been greatly diminished within a few years through the introduction of ingenious processes of manufacture. At present prices, the gas companies in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn are piling up exorbitant profits on the genuine capital bonestly invested. The use of gas in kitchens and in fireplaces has increased enormously of late. In apartment-houses all over Manhattan Island and in the Borough of Brooklyn gas ranges and gas logs are used by multitudes of tenants. Most of the gas companies in the second city of the world have entered into compacts by which competition has been checked, their expenses have been decreased and their receipts enlarged. These are indisputable facts, with which every intelligent consumer of gas is familiar. Taking all things into account, the prespression of the public. The remedy should be applied at Albany, and the inordinate profits shorn away. Justice and the common welfare

demand a big cut in the price of gas. And telephone rates are far too high. Not many years ago the American public was pay-

enter it; just as though it should offer a pre- | freight shipments than it is paying to-day. Why should telephone schedules be kept at figures for which no decent excuse can be thought of? Our telephone companies demand inexcusable prices for extremely poor service. New-Yorkers are weary of the exactions which the gas companies and the telephone companies have been practising so long and so audaciously. It is time for exposure and correction.

A VALUABLE OFFICIAL.

The American people are extremely fortunate in having in this critical time at the head of the Navy Department a man with the balanced judgment and conservative temper of John D. Long. The disaster to the Maine came as a great shock to the whole country, and particularly to the naval service. If an erratic or impulsive man had by chance been at the head of the Department there is no telling in what trouble the United States might have been involved. The pressure of public anxiety has been tremendous, and the task of preparing the sea forces of the United States for any emergency which might possibly be forced by a critical and uncertain situation, without making that preparation a complicating element in the problem, has been a heavy one. Anything like an indication of a war scare on his part might have created such excitement here or abroad as to force a war which otherwise might be easily avoided, and at the same time anything like it action would have been unpardona-

Between the two extremes Secretary Long has picked a golden mean. He has taken every possible step to learn all that can be known about the Maine, he has quietly put the Navy in shape for any call of duty which may come, and has done it in such a matter-of-fact way that no sane man has been driven into a panic. He has kept the officers of the Navy from feeding morbid cravings for sensation by loose talk which the search for professional opinions was tending to draw from them. Without failing in any active duty, he has from the beginning been a restraining force on official or unofficial hysteries, and has been compelled, perhaps more often than he would wish, to go before the public as an active peace agent and discreditor of even natural suspicion, because of the persistent and mischievous falsehoods circulated about the knowledge and purposes of the Navy Department. Of course, Mr. Long has earned the enmity of the sensation-mongers whose lies he has been forced for the public safety to expose from day to day, and some of them are frothing at the mouth just now over an interview recently published in which he gave it as his opinion that "official Span-"ish participation in the explosion has been "practically eliminated" as a cause of the disas-

Suppose the Court of Inquiry had satisfied itself that, whatever the cause of the explosion, it was not the act of Spanish officials, and communicated that view to Secretary Long. He would have been fully justified in officially making his statement to eliminate from public thought the most dangerous suspicion concern ing the affair and preparing it for a fair-minded reception of any later report about Cuban or Spanish fanatick. But his statement was not official. It was the expression of a personal opinion about a phase of the tragedy which he held in common with most other calm thinkers. The idea that the Maine was blown up by the Spanish Government is almost unthink able, and yet the war-howlers have been trying to make thoughtless people believe that such complicity is likely to be proved. It is one of the things that every official and every citizen is bound to disbelieve until it is absolutely proved, and Secretary Long was right in discrediting a notion which his observation convinced him was ill-founded and of evil tendency. He did not say that the explosion was an acci dent, he did not say Spain was not responsible, nor in any way prejudge the findings of the Court of Inquiry, but he answered those who were lying about the awful knowledge secreted by the Department with the calming statement e makers of false news were furious, like wise the speculators, who were using war meet for repentance; but it remains to be scares to depress stocks and found Secretary Long's calmness an obstacle to breaking the market and precipitating a panic. But nobody else has anything but respect and admiration for the able and discreet conduct of the Secretary under exceedingly trying circumstances.

> -RIG TYPE.

The origin of the musty and moth-eaten old proverb "Figures won't lie" is lost in the mists of antiquity. It may have been true when numerals were first invented and before the science of mathematics became complex, but it never has been since. As a matter of fact, they have done more lying since men stopped counting on their fingers and began putting them together in tables and columns than any other instrument of civilization; more, probably, than that great triumph of Phoenician genius, the alphabet. But the proverb never goes out of fashion. The world uses it day after day and year after year to bolster up the most patent falsehoods; and uses it, too, with the calm certainty and unruffled confidence with which it puts its "Q. E. D." after a perfectly logical, lucid and conclusive demonstration. It is a delusion which everybody loves. Everybody says, as Cate did after declaring his bellef in the immortality of the soul, "If this be a delusion, it is a delusion that I love." Unlike Cato, though, the moderns love this delusion, though they know it to be felse and do not be lieve it for a minute.

There's another delusion just now current which is turned to profitable account by the same kind of people that make figures tell all sorts of things that are not so, and clinch them with the musty proverb "Figures won't lie. This delusion is that large type won't lie. The gauge of truth with them, or of what they put forth as truth, is the size of the type in which it appears. Type of ordinary size is more or less susceptible of being used to convey erroneous impressions, and even rank falsehoods, but large type, like figures, won't lie. The larger the type, of course, the more positive and undeniable the truth. A statement printed in letters two inches long and spreading across two pages of the modern newspaper is unimpeachable. It carries its own verification. To the sceptic and doubter who ventures to inquire if the thing is really so, the publisher answers excitedly: "So? Why, of course it is! "There it is in print. You can read it half a "mile off." Fifteen minutes later he issues another "extra." with an absolutely contradictory statement in still larger type, and verifies it in the same way by the size of the type. If this sort of thing had been in vogue in the time of Ptolemy I it would have saved old Euclid, who was teaching geometry to the Egyptians of that period, a whole lot of time and no end of logical processes. He would simply have stated his propositions in letters half as high as the pyramids. That would have obviated the neces sity of denonstration and the "Q. E. D."

There are signs, however, that this singular delusion has pretty nearly run its course. People may continue to say that "figures won't lie," whether they believe it or not, but the experience of the last few weeks has taught them that large type won't do anything else. Instead of being a symbol of verseity it has come to be a badge of falsehood and fraud. Instead of that, it encourages allen roads to ing far more for telegraphic messages and for Instead of shelling out pennies for the sensa-

tional extras and standing agape at the bloodcurdling scare heads, they are pretty generally reaching the conclusion, the bigger the type the bigger the lie, and pronouncing the whole business an intolerable nuisance. With the final disappearance of the delusion we may hope to see the press of the country settling down to typographical sanity, the exercise of intelligent common-sense, and a reasonable regard for decency and truth. The American people are not fools nor maniaes, though that might be a logical deduction from the matter and manner, the appearance and substance of some of our blatant, rhapsodical and delirious newspapers. The reputable and trustworthy newspaper still has its feet on the ground, and says what it has to say in the English language and ordinary type.

TWO THURSDAYS. A week ago yesterday the majority leaders of the Assembly, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in securing just enough votes to suspend the rules and order the biennial sessions bill to a third reading. The Democratic minority were highly indignant, and as many of them as could be conveniently heard arose in succession and solemnly protested against a measure which that had been launched with deadly malignity against the palladium of our liberties, had been designed to promote autocratic rule, and was being audaciously pushed by a tyrannical Governor whose interference with legislation was already a hideous scandal. Marshalled by their official leader, the versatile and intrepid Donnelly, they put themselves on record, not hopefully, for even then they feared the worst, but irrevocably and cheerfully in confident expectation of the reward which ultimately accrues to martyrs in a good cause. With them it was not a question of personal preference. No selfish consideration inspired their zeal. A great principle was at stake. Popular government itself was imperilled, their hearts bled for the people, about to be more firmly shackled by a ruthless despot, and they were ready to go down to defeat being consoled and animated by the assurance that their action, for the moment unavailing, "would be taken up into the divine order "of events and become a part of that justice 'wherewith God rules the world."

Yesterday the Assembly passed the biennial sessions bill by a vote of 140 to 5, two Democrats voting against it, one of them being an Albany member whose devotion to the financial interests of his constituents requires no explanation. All the rest, still following the leadership of the versatile and intrepid Donnelly, lined up in solid phalanx with the oppressors of the people and sent back his odious instrument of tyranny in triumph to the despot by whom it had been fashloned. Singular circumstance? Not at all. The most natural thing in the world. Last Saturday night Richard Croker told the Tammany Executive Committee that he was in favor of biennial sessions, whereupon the Tammany Executive Committee discovered that it was unanimously in favor of them also, and the transaction had been completed. The hearts which had been bleeding for the people at Albany dried up instantly. The versatile and intrepid Donnelly, who had remarked two days before with withering sarcasm that the Legislature consisted of 201 members, the Governor being the 201st, perceived at a glance that he had been mistaken and that it really consisted of 202 members Richard Croker being the 202d He simultaneously comprehended the moment ous fact that, though there was "no legitimate demand for biennial sessions" on Thursday afternoon, the demand had become universal

and irresistible by Sunday morning. The versatile and intrepid Donnelly is all right. He has squared himself by a sublime combination of velocity and precision. But how about the premature and unprophetic Cantor? In the Senate the die was cast too soon, and that unhappy man was finally recorded on the wrong side of the question, not merely to the extent of an adverse vote, but by his damning iteration of the charge that "the only people "who are pressing this bill are the corporations "and monopolists of this State." It is true that that, so far as he could make out, the ship was ever since he ascertained, too late, that Mr. not blown up by Spanish officials. Of course, Croker was going to press the bill he has been industriously engaged in bringing forth fruits whether or not they will be accepted as a com plete atonement. It also remains to be seen what course the people who are thus betrayed into the hands of the tyrant will take, but it is our opinion that they will decide that they can stand it if Mr. Croker's puppets can.

> "All quiet along the Potomac to-night. No sound save the howl of the 'Extra!' "

It is likely that Great Britain will, as reported. occupy Wel-Hai-Wel when Japan abandons it But it is a good deal more likely that Japan will

Strange, that the blatant marplots and unscrupulous schemers who have been shricking out all manner of injudicious and dishones things, for the sake of making international trouble and of affecting the stock market for their own sordid gain-strange, that they should now be so savagely lampooning and reviling the Secretary of the Navy for making a statement that was in every respect honest, truthful, judicious, timely and appropriate. Or, no. It is not strange. It is just what was to be expected. They could not have helped doing so, "for 'tis their nature to."

Poor old Ananias! To think that he should have been put out of the way before he had a change to write war news from Havana and

Every day's work in the Yukon basin makes it more desirable that the Alaska boundary dispute should be settled at the earliest possible moment.

PERSONAL.

Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, of the Navy who has just been retired, has decided to make

Dr. John Murray, director of the Scottish Marine Station, has the rare distinction of having re-ceived from the German Emperor, as King of Prussia, knighthood in the Order pour le Merite, founded by Frederick the Great.

Professor Ahlwardt, the famous Orientalist, has after twenty-four years of continuous labor, com pleted his task of cataloguing and describing al the Arabic manuscripts in the Berlin Library.

W. H. Santelmann, the new leader of the United States Marine Band, is a native of Hanover, Ger-many, and after a noteworthy musical career in his fatherland came to Philadelphia with a concert band. One year later he became a member of the United States Marine Band. In 1805 he withdrew from that organization and organized a band of his own. Some of his compositions have been popular, especially the "Ouverture Lebanon" and "The Lovers' Farewell."

The stained-glass window to be placed in St Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, in memory of Jefferson Davis will be unveiled with interesting Jefferson Davis will be unveiled with interesting exercises on Easter Sunday. Some well-known clergymen will be invited to preach, and an appropriate musical programme will be rendered by the vested choir. The window will bear the following inscription: "To the Glory of God and in memory of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America. Born June 3, 1805; died December 6, 1880." The amount necessary to pay for the window has all been subscribed.

Monsignor Joseph Schroeder, formerly of the Rome, where it is said that he will seek to be re-instated in the University.

The popular reader, reciter, and platform-actor Mr. Locke Richardson will give his farewell entertainment, for the present season, next Tuesday afternoon, March 8, at Sherry's. Mr. Richardson will recite "Henry IV," in which he gives a notable impersonation of Falstaff and a rarely fine performance of Hotspur. His farewell appearance will occur under the auspices of more than fifty of the leading ladies of New-York society. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are to sail for Germany on March 15, aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm, and in Ber-lin are to be entertained by the American Ambas-sador, Andrew D. White-under whose guidance Mr. Richardson will give a series of recitals.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

This is the official style in which "The Army and Navy Journal" announces the disaster to the

Maine: "Maine, ten guns, Captain C. D. Sigsbee (n. a. s.) Sunk by an explosion in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, February 15. Wreckers are at work saving Government and private property and recovering bodies from the wreck. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Department."

"Yes, sir." remarked Derringer Dan, "we're proud of Crimson Guich, and we're not goin' to run any changes of leavin' it in the background."
"Those three horse-thieves you caught last week don't belong in this city, then?"
"No"

"'Course we are, jest as soon as we get the c sus took."-(Washington Star. A recent issue of "The Congressional Record"

contained the speech of February 3 of Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, in reply to a speech by Congress-man Mahlon Pitney, of New-Jersey, Mr. Simpson's speech as he delivered would have filled about a page of "The Record," but when it appeared in publication, four days afterward. some three and a half pages. The printed speech included an article copied from "The Newark Led-ger," which Jerry had not only not read as a part of his speech, but which was not published in "The Ledger" till February 5, two days after Jerry had

A man supposed to be well informed upon matters in general was listening to a discussion of the rumor that got afloat last Friday concerning the assassination of General Lee in Havana. He asked. "What General Lee are you talking about?" Why, General Lee, the American Minister at Havana, was the answer. "Well," said he in surprise and evident disgust, "that's a h—l of a note! If they didn't like his preaching why didn't they send him home?"—(Bennington Reformer.

A letter from Stephen W. Roach, in San Francisco, reports that the big steamship City of Peking. the late John Roach, his father, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived in San Francisco Harbor on February 22, with all her flags flying, having on that day completed her one-hundredth round trip between America and Asia. In that time the City of Peking has traversed 1,300,000 miles of ocean, surviving every storm and all the perils of the deep, and is to-day a stanch, seaworthy ship, with every prospect of many years of prosperous enterprise before her. The City of Peking has had an interesting history, and is an excellent specimen of the product of the great shipyards at Chester, Penn., yet conducted by the fam-

Bertha (reading)—"He had a hyacinthine corona-tion that was as rich and rare as the efflorescence of some opulent growth." Isn't that beautiful! Edith—Exquisite! But what does it mean, I

"Somewhere in the South," says Congressman Sulloway, "a bright colored boy, appeared be fore the Civil Service Commission to be examined for the position of letter-carrier. How far is it from the earth to the moon?" was the first question asked by those who were to determine the young man's fitness for the place he sought. 'How fah am it from the earf to de moon?" echoed the applicant. 'My Lawd, boss, if you's gwine to put me on dat route I don't want de job.' With that

Percy-Bradford uses a lot of perfume. Doesn't he know that it is bad form?"
Harold-Well, it's a sort of family pride. You know he came of old colognial stock.-Pittsburg Chronicle.

MARRIED IN DECEMBER LAST.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER FITCHIE AND MISS TYMESON OF BROOKLYN, KEPT THEIR WEDDING A SECRET.

Cards have been sent out announcing that Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of New-York and Miss Ethel Tymeson, of Brooklyn, were married on Thursday, December 16, 1897. orts that Commissioner Fitchie and Miss Tymeson were about to be married have been in circu lation for several months, and The Tribune several months ago had information that the marriage had taken place. The Commissioner, however, refused absolutely to confirm or deny the report, saying that his private affairs were of no concern to

the public, and that the public had no business to ask him about them.

Commissioner Flichie had been a widower for a number of years. He is about sixty years old. His bride, who is thirty-five years old, was formerly married to a man named Carr, who is still living, but from whom she secured a divorce. Mrs. Fitchie is said to be a musician of considerable skill, and also to have some ability as an artist. The Tymeser have the contract of the said to be a musician of considerable skill, and also to have some ability as an artist. also to have some ability as an artist. The Tyme-son home is at No. 285 Franklin-ave., and Mr. Fitchle has been a frequent visitor there for some time. For two weeks or so the house has been undergoing repairs, and it is said that the Com-missioner and his wife will make their home there.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY

In the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh-st., last night, Miss Martha Gray Bluney, daughter of Mrs. Amos Binney, was married to George A. Dunning of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed at 8:20 o'clock by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry ubeck, and was supplemented by a recention at the home of the bride's mother, No. 58 West The bride, who was escorted to Fifty-seventh-st. the chancel and given away by her brother, Amos Binney, of Boston, was attired in a gown of white moiré antique silk, profusely trimmed with point lace. Her veil of tulle was held in place with a bandeau of orange blossoms. Miss Virginia Eyre. niece of the bride, was the maid of honor, and a niece of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Miss Katharine Collins, of Newport, R. I., and Miss Anna Brinton, of Philadelphia, were the bridesmaids. They were gowns of pink slik and chiffon, Samuel Vaughan Merrick, of Philadelphia, was best man. The ushers were the bride's brother, Harold Binney, and Dr. Charles Farnum Collins, of this city: John Dickinson, of Trenton, N. J.; Stevenson Hockley Waish, John Vaughan Merrick and Henry Hobart Brown, of Philadelphia. Among the guests at the church and house were Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Eyre. George Warder, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wister, Mrs. J. Frank McFadden, F. B. Miles and Miss Miles, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wister, Mrs. J. Frank McFadden, F. B. Miles and Miss Miles, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Greene, of Schenectady, N. Y.; the Rev. and Mrs. Stanley White, of Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley White, of Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Waiter Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Waiter Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Blashfield, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Tilghman, Miss Tilghman, Miss Warling, Miss Mills, M. and Mme. Bettini, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Shafter Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Guilliaem Aertsen, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Claxton, Mrs. Arthur W. Parsons and Miss Parsons, Mr. Dunning and his bride will sail for Europe to-morrow in the steamship Saale. They intend to remain abroad for several months, and will eventually make their home in Philadelphia. Miss Katharine Collins, of Newport, R. I.

Mrs. James Richards, of No. 38 Riverside Drive. will be at home informally on Friday afternoons during March and April.

The engagement is announced of Miss Annatts J. Reynaud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Reynaud, formerly of this city, but now of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Glenn Ford McKinney, a lawyer of this city, and son of J. L. McKinney, of Titus-ville, Penn.

The fifth anniversary of the opening of the Hotel Waldorf will be marked on Monday, March 14, by an all-day entertainment, which is now being planned by Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Lewis Living ston Delafield and several other women prominent in society, in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, in the large ballroom of the Waldorf, the use of which, George C. Boldt, the proprietor, has given for the purpose. In the afternoon there will be a sale of fancy articles, and in the evening a series of "pictures from famous illustrators posed by eminent artists." There will also be a puppet show of prominent political and musical characters, given by a talented society man. The pictures chosen include "Bachelor's Dream," by Gibson; "She Stoops to Conquer," by Abbey; "Tom in Faroff Land," by Gibson; "Two Seasons," by Caldicot; "Picture," by Wolfe, and "Coona," by Kemble, There will be other pictures and well-known society people will appear in all of them. Tickets for the entertainment are placed at \$2.50, and they may be obtained every day from 9 o'clock until 1 o'clock, from Mrs. F. D. Winslow, No. 4 East Tenth-st., and of Mrs. Irvin, at the Renaissance, from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

## C. VANDERBILT AT DAMASCUS. Chauncey M. Depew received a cable message

genius as a performer came most convincingly to the fore. These observations are general, but they are based on his work in an extended pro-gramme. They mean that Josef Hofmann is a planoforte player of the very first rank, not only as compared with what we are privileged to hear this season, but as compared with what we have been privileged to hear in the past. At his recital yeaterday he gave two supplementary pieces—tho most familiar of the Chopin-Lisst chants-polonais after the middle section of his programme devoted to Chopin pieces, and the Lisst transcription of Echubert's "Hark, Hark, the Lark" at the close of sesterday from Cornelius Vanderolli announcing his arrival at Damascus. Syria. The message merely said that Mr. Vanderbilt was in good health. "Considering the fact that a large part of his journey from Jerusalem, where he was last week, to Damascus, lies through the Syrian Desert," Mr. Depew said, "I infer that Mr. Vanderbilt is far from being an invalid. The telegram left Damascus this moraing and reached me this afternoon."

MUSIC.

THE RICHARD ARNOLD STRING SEXTET. Mr. Richard Arnold, who for many years firting prominently in the chamber-music production New-York, has not wholly retired from that field. He is at the head of a string sextet that appears occasionally in the list of public concerts, and one of these appearances was made last evening in the Mendelssohn Glee Club's Hall More a large and extremely friendly audience. The programme held forth a promise of interest that was not wholly fulfilled. It began with a quintet by Svendsen, op. 5, and ended with Tschalkowski's string sextet, op. 5, and ended with 12 of Florence." The quintet of Svendsen's is hardly a composition that can engross the attention of intelligent amateurs of nusic. Its ideas are commonplace and tenuous in the extreme, and are spread thin. The quintet cannot be ranked with those other early chamber usic works of the Swedish composer that gained music works of the Swedish composer that gained him consideration before he was well out of the hands of his teachers, the octet and quartet for strings. Mr. Arnold's organization (which includes besides himself Messrs. Emil Gramm, Erwin C. Banck, Henry Hellwig, Leo Taussig and August Kalkhof) does not yet move on the highest plane of chamber-music playing, and the performance ing in beauty of tone and sometimes in balance.

Between the longer numbers Mrs. Marie Gramm sang songs by B. O. Klein, X. Scharwenks and Brahms, to the accompaniment of Mr. Klein, and rangement of an aria by Bach and one of the wellknown tambourin by Rameau, cleverly made by Mr Banck and a minuet by Boccherini

JOSEF HOFMANN THE VIRTUOSO. It was ten years ago on the last day of Novem-

ber that The Tribune discussed the merits of Josef Hofmann, "the prodigy." It scarcely seems so long, for the incidents of the two months that followed are still fresh in the memory of the re viewer and must have come up in many minds when the lad, grown to be a youth, took his seat at the planeforte on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, and again yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. He has grown older by a decade, of course, and the childish grace of his walk and stage conduct have given place to some thing akin to the awkwardness generally found in one who is considerably more than boy, but a little less than man. The planoforte seems far away when he steps upon the platform, and he swings toward it with unnatural strides, as if a seat in front of it were essential to his comfort. But once in the company of the keys the ease and pretty familiarity return, and one can observe how much of the old expression still lingers in his face, sibelt modified by the seriousness which tells of a recognition of a mission, the magnitude and earnestness of which had not even begun to dawn on him when with his feats he first astounded the knowing and made the hysterically sentimental lirious with delight. The prodigy is become the Have the promises of a decade ago been realized?

Most assuredly yes-all of them that were based on intelligent judgment. That has already been demonstrated by the first concert with orchestra and the first recital. It seems also likely that a series of successes has been started upon which will have for a parallel only the extraordinary triumphs of Mr. Paderewski. Some of the external evidences were exhibited yesterday by the audience-its size, its character and its behavior; and the young man grabbed his hat and left as though | ized by the young artist and his management. The signs of enthusiasm were quite as boisterous at the end of the recital as they were at the beginning of Mr. Paderewski's American career, but the crowding forward of admiring women to hear an additional piece standing, which began timidly in the case of the older artist and grew into an inevitable feature of his recitals without losing the semblance of spontaneity, was done yesterday as if with conscious and predetermined purpose. Yet it looked like a perfectly natural tribute; the young virtueso played brilliantly from the beginning of his recital to the end, but it was only with his last pleces-the show pieces of a ripe virtuosothat he swept his hearers off their feet Ten years ago the confident case with which the lad of eleven attacked his task caused astonishment which rapidly grew into admiration at his nimbleness and strength of finger, his command of the mechanical elements of piano forte playing, his tone-production in respect of both quality and quantity, the nice sense of symmetry which marked his scales and arpeggios and his mastery of dynamic effects and tone color. It was then that, however ill the lad might bear omparison with such products as Mozart and Mendelssohn from a purely musical point of view, ne was a prodigy of equal calibre as a planeforte player. Popular judgment having resigned its seat the excitement of the moment (energetically nursed by the boy's manager), there was a lot of talk also about the emotional depth of his work but this was all a hyst lad been emotionally conscious at all he would never have survived the ordeal to which he was subjected; he would have been as close to nervous and mental bankruptcy as he was to physical when he was rescued from the clutches of Mr Abbey. The Tribune, it may be remembered, made a effort at the time to discover the extent of his spe-cifically musical gifts, and among other things printed his harmonization and treatment of a little melody which the boy Mozart had composed at the age of six years. But all such demonstrations were rendered valueless by the exhibition of the lad as a composer for orchestra after it had been learned that he had never had instruction even in composing for the pianoforte. Then the conclusion was forced upon the judicious that while he doubtless played original pieces they were brought to paper by another's hand. If unfamiliar with the technique of composition how should he have written for an orchestra-a performance requiring knowledge of still another branch of musical science? Such circus methods contributed to the action the wisdom of which has now been brilliantly confirm by the fact that he has been saved for music, for himself and for the world. Josef Hofmann has turned out what The Tribune's readers were invited to expect-a "planistic" genius. or not he is more must be left for future determination. He was, indeed, predestined by nature for the career, as was indicated in one particular by the structure of his hand. A decade ago it did not seem abnormally large, but all who had occasion to study it were impressed by the fact that its muscles, nerves and sinews seemed adjusted as it for the special purpose of grasping chords and propelling his fingers powerfully and independently. Nature has not curtailed that advantage, and practice has developed it, until now it may be said that his physical outfit is adequate to the most extreme requirement of the planeforte composer. All the old virtues were apparent in his performance yesterday, augmented by the results of study and exercise, heightened in effectiveness by their employment in greater problems and tempered by re-In addition to all this, he has gained many things which are of the highest usefulness him who aspires to be a virtuoso in the modera sense. He has acquired greater muscular strength, and with it a knowledge that power is best expended in the production of a sonority which shall remain musical, no matter to what extent it is He has also learned that equality of the left hand is best shown by a subordination of the harmonic structure upon which the melody rests to the right hand, which is oftenest the exponent When the music invites such treatment, his left hand is adorable-as Paderewski first showed us his to be in the Ballade in F major by Chopin. But when it comes to a tour de force the same left hand is a marvel of assertiveness. In the matter of emotional depth, of conception of the poetical contents of the music which he plays, he is still undeveloped, though he has learned a great deal; and therefore he must still be set

down as more planist than musician. This fact

seemed to us to be proclaimed yesterday from one

end to the other of his programme in his treat-

ment of the device of rubato. Whenever he ap-

plied it in the accompaniment it was admirably

effective; when he used it in the melody except is

the case of the Rubinstein barcarolle in A miner-

his song seemed dry, and sometimes it was dis-torted, to the destruction of the essential charm of the composition. The planist was thinking of his instrument, not of the musical idea. It was

in the cases where the composer had been under the

sway of similar considerations that his specific

genius as a performer came most convincingly to

it left opportunity for questions of taste.